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The antennæ of this species are filiform and pubescent. The male genital appendages are composed on each side of two parts, the outer of which is broad, thin, and very irregular, ending in two processes, of which the outer is short, very strongly expanded distally and pilose, and often of a black color; the inner is longer and more irregular, narrowing from the base, distally it is bent nearly at right angles to itself, ending in cylindrical points. The inner of the two parts is composed of a single irregular, thin process, which has at first somewhat of the swan-neck curve, and near its end is bent sharply at right angles to itself; it gives origin to two sharp spines, one arising from the angle and the other from the shaft, so as to be, as it were, shielded by the bent portion. The female appendages are similar to those of *I. impressus*, differing, however, in the shape of the lower plates on each side, which give more the appearance of a volute shell than of a bivalve. The total length of the head and body is about two inches.

This is a species of which I received a single specimen in a large collection from South Illinois, and mentioned under *I. impressus* in my monograph. It appears to be rare in the Western States, but very plenty in Texas.

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On two New Minerals from Chester Co., Penn.

BY ISAAC LEA.

On a visit last summer to the well known *Corundum* locality near Unionville, Chester Co., my attention was attracted to an adhering fibrous mass, on the side of a large piece of *Corundum* on the farm of Mr. John Lesley, Jr. This was evidently different from any mineral accompanying *Corundum* which I had ever seen; and the application of my chisel showed at once that it had no outward characteristic of that exceedingly hard mineral. On the contrary, the edge of the instrument easily penetrated it, but at the same time it was tough and adhered so closely to the side of the mass of *Corundum* that it was with great difficulty I got quite a large piece off without breaking it up. Subsequently I took my friend Mr. Jefferis to the spot, and we obtained the remaining portion. On the careful examination of other masses of *Corundum* in possession of Mr. Lesley we could find no more of it. We found, however, pieces of a soft mineral which had a lamellar structure, and which I think will prove to be the same substance when they shall both be analysed. Believing that these are varieties of the same mineral, and that it has heretofore not been observed, I propose to call it *Lesleyite*, after the proprietor of the farm where it was found.

On some of the masses of *Corundum* we found very fine large lamellar crystals of *Emerylite*, some of the cleavage laminæ of which were one to two inches long and more than an inch broad. Some of these crystals exhibited well defined hexagonal prismatic sides. I believe no such fine specimens of *Emerylite* have been found elsewhere. In a few cases there were beautifully decremented crystals. In some of the cleavage plates may be observed irregular red spots, which under the microscope are transparent and of a bright color, but they present no regular crystalline form and are, no doubt, composed of one of the oxides of iron. When thin laminæ were subjected to the polaroscope the red color was unusually brilliant.

Connected with these crystals of *Emerylite* and passing into and through them, are dark green hexagonal, translucent *Tourmalines*, in prisms often an inch long, some of them being one-tenth of an inch thick. There is also much black *Tourmaline* connected with the *Corundum*.

The most important and rarest mineral of this locality is, however, *Diaspore* (Dihydrate of Alumina.) This I found in connexion with the large cleavage plates of *Emerylite* which surrounded the crystals of *Diaspore*, imbedding them in the mass. Some of the *Diaspore* was in lamellated masses of two to three inches and often of adamantine brilliancy. Some of the crystals of *Diaspore* are of a pure opaque white, while others are of a fawn color inclining to topaz

[April,

color. Others again are greenish and splendid. The prisms are hexagonal with four terminal planes, somewhat like the figure in Dana's Mineralogy. The largest I found is imperfect and measures in length an inch, and in breadth three-fourths of an inch. The finest and most perfect one is eleven-twentieths of an inch long and five-twentieths thick, being well terminated at both ends with four planes. Two small ones, about three-tenths of an inch long, are terminated also at both ends with four planes. These as well as some other crystals present very closely the color and appearance of crystals of *Topaz*. One of the crystals of *Diaspore* had a crystal of transparent green *Tourmaline* passing through the middle of the prism and the whole was enveloped by lamellar crystals of pearly *Emerylite*, showing that the *Tourmaline* was first crystallized, then the *Diaspore* and lastly the *Emerylite*. Mr. Jefferis also obtained some fine specimens.

Another species of mineral, which I believe heretofore unnoticed, belongs to the *Mica* Family. It is found only imbedded in the masses of *Lesleyite*. It has a gray metallic color resembling *Zinc*. It is translucent only in thin cleavage laminae. I propose to call this *Pattersonite*, after Mr. Johnson Patterson, the owner of the adjoining farm, and where the large masses of *Corundum* were first found, one of which weighed four thousand pounds. Mr. Patterson has always most liberally promoted the objects of Mineralogists who have visited him in search of minerals, and it is due to Mr. Lesley to say the same of him.

*Lesleyite*. Fibrous or lamellar, sometimes inclining to massive. Color whitish passing into reddish. Hardness about three. Streak white. Before the blowpipe parts with its water and becomes opaque white. Does not fuse with borax. Does not dissolve in muriatic acid. Under the microscope it presents no observable characteristics. Its gravity is greater than that of quartz. There is a disposition in the crystalline fibrous structure to diverge from a central point to be stellate, and in one crystal before me the radiating fibres are nearly four inches long.

*Pattersonite*. Basal cleavage imperfect, rarely if ever presenting an hexagonal prism, but disposed to present triangular plates, which joining make a sub-tetrahedral mass. The laminae are not flexible and but slightly translucent. The color is metallic, bluish gray, resembling *Zinc*. The streak is grayish. Before the blowpipe parts with its water, but does not exfoliate like *Jefferisite*, nor does it intumescence like *Cryophyllite* and *Lepidomelane*, both of which fuse easily. With borax melts into a black bead. Does not dissolve in muriatic acid. Hardness about two. Under the microscope, with a power of one hundred diameters, many imperfect black plates may be observed, some of which are hexagonal, and they are probably one of the oxides of iron, *Göthite*?

This mineral may easily be distinguished from *Muscovite* by its crystalline form, by its color and by its opacity. From *Clinocllore* by its lighter color, its form of crystals, its transparency and its want of elasticity of laminae. From *Cryophyllite* by its lighter color and its want of easy fusibility. From *Lepidomelane* by its lighter color, its want of easy fusibility, its crystalline form, &c.

### A third study of the ICTERIDÆ.

BY JOHN CASSIN.

#### 3. Sub-family ICTERINÆ.

Having for examination one of the most extensive collections of the birds of this group ever got together, and which includes a large number of specimens in young and immature plumage, as well as adults, with the sexes carefully marked, I have given short descriptions of all the species, and the various plumages of females and young, so far as they can be clearly determined. Of such species as I have not specimens, but of which I have no reason to doubt the validity, I have copied the original descriptions.

1867.]